

It gives me much gratification to place the name of Hon. WILLIAM M. SHIPP, of Mecklenburg, at the head of our columns as the Conservative nominee for Attorney General. We shall urge his election with all our ability and energy. A gentleman of unblemished character, a lawyer of distinguished ability and a soldier of gallant record, he possesses the virtues and the qualifications necessary for the discharge of the important duties of the office, and which should attach to the representative of the party in this crisis.

Judge SHIPP received the unanimous vote of the Conservative Executive Committee, every name mentioned in connection with the nomination being withdrawn in his favor. We feel assured the decision of the Executive Committee will meet the unanimous approval of the Conservative people of the State. From full and free consultations with gentlemen from all parts of the State we are satisfied that Judge SHIPP will be elected, and that the Legislature will have a Conservative majority. From all quarters the most cheering assurances are received. The people are in earnest, and Radicalism is doomed in North Carolina.

The Lumberton Republican Third Congressional District Nominating Convention, &c.

Probably the most disgraceful scenes that have ever occurred anywhere within the limits of this State were witnessed at Lumberton on yesterday and Wednesday. We refer to letters elsewhere from our correspondents at that point for a full description of the disorder and confusion among those who had assembled in solemn Convention to select a candidate to represent them in the United States Congress.

Up to the time that the train passed there yesterday, nothing had been done—not even an organization had been effected. The Court House was the scene of constant uproar and confusion, and even violence, the incendiary Galloway being the most prominent spirit in the scene. Even the laws were set at defiance, the Sheriff of the County being defied by Galloway when an attempt was made to silence the uproar.

A prominent Republican of this city, who left there yesterday, informs us that the scene actually beggars description; that the County Convention at Masonic Hall, last week, was a tame affair compared to this, and that all of those who had claims whatever to decency, were fast leaving in perfect disgust.

To-morrow we hope to be able to give a full and complete account of yesterday's doings.

Fire in the West.

There has been a terrible conflagration in Constantinople, with considerable loss of life and an enormous destruction of property. The fire broke out last Sunday, about 1 o'clock in an old building in the Pera, on the North side of the Golden Horn. A strong wind was blowing, and the fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The efforts of the firemen and citizens to stop the flames were futile, and in a few hours the residences of the English, American and Portuguese ambassadors and consulates, the Naom Theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes. The loss of life by falling walls was fearful. It is estimated that at least thirty people have been killed or injured by this cause alone.

The latest advices are to the effect that the conflagration was checked on Sunday evening. Houses had been blown up and a gap thus made, although the flames were still raging fiercely in the points to which they had been confined.

The loss of property is immense, as the burnt district includes one of the wealthiest and best built quarters of the city. All the archives and plate of the British legation were saved.

District Convention.

As our readers will know the Executive Committee for this Congressional District have called a Convention to meet in Fayetteville on the 23d of this month. The place was regarded as nearly central and as accessible as any other point in the District, and besides upon that day the Sixteenth Senatorial District Convention, composed of delegates from Cumberland, Sampson and Harnett, would assemble in Fayetteville. We are certain that ample and cheap transportation would be furnished by our various lines of steamers from this city, which would enable the delegates from this entire portion of the District to reach Fayetteville without much trouble and with little expense.

We regard this Convention as most important. The people of North Carolina are becoming aroused to the great importance of the coming election, and one of the most wonderful revolutions in politics ever witnessed in this country is about to occur. From the mountains to the sea, North Carolinians are bucking on their armor for the conflict. The people are becoming alarmed at the corruptions and profligacy in every department of our State government. Lawlessness, extravagance, official corruption, the prostitution of justice, the loss of State credit, the destruction of our system of public schools and internal improvements, the debasement of public virtue—criminal echoes of bad government—have nerve good men to the determination to save their State from utter ruin. The more thoughtful among our political opponents are becoming disgusted with the violence, ignorance, dissoluteness and barbarism to which the party is tending, and will vote to redeem North Carolina from the disgrace and impoverishment which must

inevitably follow a continuance of the present government.

Honest and respectable people, white and black, will not long submit to be ruled by such vagabonds as have assembled at Lumberton, nor will they make themselves parties to the disgraceful scenes there enacted by electing their nominee. Self-respect and self-interest will break down the political barriers which have heretofore divided the races, and intelligent and respectable colored men will not endorse such actors or their tools. We have reason to believe on this account, as well as from the great change which Radicalism has brought about, that the nominee of the Fayetteville Convention will be elected, if the selection is made with judgment. Care should be taken, therefore, to put forward some gentleman who has the confidence of the people of the entire District and who will make a thorough and bold canvass.

We have our individual preferences among the several gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the nomination, but can see no good to result from publishing them, and it might be hurtful to the harmony and good feeling now existing throughout the District. It is our purpose only to urge the nomination of that person whose principles, talents, character and popularity are such as will be best calculated to insure success and advance the interests of the party and the good of the District and State. We have several such gentlemen, the nomination of any one of whom will meet the hearty approval of the people of the District.

We trust that every county will provide for a full representation in the Fayetteville Convention. When its importance, not only in the District election, but in the general and county elections, is fully considered, we believe that no constituency will fail to be represented. We again urge its special importance upon our friends in the several counties. Let there be a full Convention.

Duplin and Onslow.

The Onslow Convention was held at Jacksonville on Monday. The nomination of Colonel WILLIAM A. ALLEN, of Duplin, for the Senate was unanimously ratified. Mr. JAMES G. SCOTT, the late Senator, was nominated for the House. Colonel ALLEN has partially canvassed the county of Onslow, and from both counties we have the assurance of very large anti-Radical majorities.

The Radicals have called a Convention in Duplin for the 18th instant, but it is done rather to benefit Heaton and to "keep their courage up" than from any hopes of success.

We shall hear a good report from Duplin and Onslow.

Negro Testimony and North Carolina Radicals.

We have before referred to the fact that in the Legislature of 1865-'66 the most bitter and persistent opponents of negro testimony in those bodies were the political friends of Governor HOLDEN. In the Senate such men as Judge HOWARD, COL. HALL, and in the Commons, Colonel COWAN, Major McCLAMMY, and other leading Democrats and Conservatives fought day after day against C. L. HARRIS, G. W. LOGAN and other friends of Governor HOLDEN, and as a matter of course, fellow-officeholders. Against the votes and protests of such men, who had the sanction and advice of HOLDEN, the right to testify in the Courts was granted to the colored people. This was done before they had been made citizens, or any thought of doing so was entertained. It was given to them by these men as right; it was resisted by the Holden party from prejudice. They then had no use for the "nigger," nor would they now, if he could not vote.

Major W. A. SMITH, of Johnston county, has been recommended by the Radicals of Alamance for the Senate from that Senatorial District. Doubtless Major SMITH would prefer to do less violence to law and his own ideas of right and run at home, but the outlook in Johnston is not so good for success as in Alamance and Guilford. Major SMITH is an orthodox Radical now, and loves the "nigger" at a distance ever since he was made a voter, but in 1865, when he asked for the poor privilege to testify in the Courts, he was so bitterly opposed to giving it to him, that he repudiated "his devoted friend," B. F. MOORE, a gentleman of eminence and experience, and much needed in the public councils in that crisis, and endorsed the pretensions of J. L. PENNINGTON, a man of little ability and no qualifications, for the Convention. The Raleigh Sentinel has republished the following letter from Major SMITH, which, doubtless, will interest the colored Republicans, and which Galloway will hold over his friend in case they sit together in the next Senate:

BOON HILL, JOHNSTON COUNTY,
Sept. 7th, 1865.

J. L. Pennington, Esq.:

Yours of the 3d inst., is at hand. You say I am reported as having said publicly on the streets in Raleigh, that B. F. Moore, Esq., of your city, had said in my presence that he was in favor of negro evidence in the Courts. Mr. Moore did say in my presence that he was in favor of negro evidence. Not only in my presence but in the presence of John Pool, of Bertie; Mr. Brooks, of one of the lower counties; and Thompson, of Bertie.

I was not present when Mr. Moore was in conversation with the negro gentlemen, but they told me of it the next morning at the Yarrowburgh House.

Mr. Moore went further than merely stating he was for negro evidence. He argued with me an hour about it, and finally, not yielding to his arguments, asked me to postpone making up my mind upon the subject, as he looked upon it as a matter of great importance and no one should make up their minds too soon until the subject was thoroughly investigated in all its bearings.

I have always been and am now a devoted friend of Mr. Moore's, and up to this time a political friend; but I could not and would not vote for any man who at this time is in favor of negro evidence.

You can use this as you please.

Very respectfully,
W. A. SMITH.

Dickens.

The death of CHARLES DICKENS is announced by telegraph. He was the most distinguished novelist of the English school of the present day. Born in 1812, he entered early in life upon the study of law, but embarked in a literary career before his twenty-first year. His first efforts were confined to reporting parlia-

mentary debates for the Morning Chronicle newspaper. To this journal his earliest sketches of the social characteristics of English class-life, as presented by the middle and lower orders of society, were contributed, which were subsequently published in book form under the title of "Tales and Sketches by Boz." These and his Pickwick Papers immediately stamped him as a novelist of the highest order of merit, and an author of a peculiar original cast of genius.

Our readers are too familiar with the works of this author to require an extended notice of their merits, or of his abilities as a writer.

He was scarcely less distinguished as a reader and amateur actor and lecturer than as an author. In fact, as a reader and lecturer during his second and very recent visit to this country, the first occurring about thirty years since, he had become well known and highly appreciated. His course of lectures in the United States in 1867-'68 proved a mine of pecuniary profit to himself, and a treat of the highest intellectual character to tens of thousands of intelligent Americans.

Soon after his return to England from this visit his health gave way, and he has since confined himself to his editorial duties upon his serial magazine, "Household Words," and to the preparation of a new novel, which we fear has not been completed.

His sudden death will be much regretted by the tens of thousands of families throughout the civilized world, in which his name was indeed a "household word."

North Carolina Reconstruction.

We direct attention to the timely and well-considered article from the New York World, published this morning, upon the late partisan proclamation of Governor HOLDEN. We hope it has not escaped the attention of that official, but will claim his careful consideration. We have ourselves presented similar views, but desire to let our readers see what is thought of our troubles and the conduct of our Governor in connection therewith by outsiders.

It becomes more and more important for the people to unite to defeat the present diabolical State government. North Carolina cannot prosper; population and wealth will not seek her borders as long as the present condition of affairs continue. Nay, her best citizens will be driven hence if the hands of corruption, lawlessness and extravagance are not stayed in their work of destruction. And this can only be done by electing honest and competent men as members of the Legislature and in defeating Mr. Phillips for Attorney General, who has placed himself in the unenviable position of the representative of the thieves and vagabonds who are debauching the good name and character of his native State. Let him have a care that he is not dragged down to their level and that the allegation does not leave him in the cesspool of Radical corruption.

North Carolina reconstruction is a subject worthy the thoughtful consideration and earnest action of every citizen. Let us all labor to prevent it from becoming the grave of her national and social prosperity.

County Convention.

In view of the meeting of the District Nominating Convention in Fayetteville on the 23d instant, we think the recommendation that a County Convention assemble in this city on Saturday, 18th instant, very proper, and respectfully urge our fellow-citizens to meet on that day to appoint delegates to the District Convention, and to consult together upon general and local political affairs. Owing to the shortness of the time, we hope our friends will take some trouble to circulate the notice into various portions of the county, so that as general attendance as possible will be obtained. It is very important that New Hanover should contribute her mite to the great political revolution about to sweep over the State.

Sketches of State Biography.

Rev. WILLIAM HOOPER continues to furnish the Wilson Plaindealer with his interesting "Sketches of State Biography." We have been promised by a friend of the author copies of the back numbers and will re-publish them in our columns. They will form interesting chapters in the history of the State.

THE WILMINGTON ASSOCIATION OF CONFEDERATES.—A large number of Ex-Confederates assembled at Commercial Exchange on Thursday evening to form an Association, which was done under the above name. The objects of the Association are, to quote the language of the Constitution, which was adopted, "to collect and preserve a true record of the services of the Confederate Army and Navy, and all other departments of the Confederate service; to contribute all in our power to a fair and truthful history of the Confederate Government, and the Confederate times; to perpetuate the memory of our dead; to protect the name and fame of our living; to promote constant social and friendly intercourse among them, and thus keep alive and fresh within our hearts the endearing friendships, which were formed in the field and prison; and finally, to provide, as far as we may be able, for the widows and orphans of our 'lost cause,' and for those of our unfortunate comrades who have been disabled for life."

The meeting was organized on motion of Col. R. H. COWAN, calling Col. E. D. HALL to the Chair and Capt. John L. Boatwright as Secretary.

Col. Hall, on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting, when Col. R. H. COWAN arose and read a Constitution that had been prepared for adoption, closing with the motion that the same be adopted, *seriatim*, which, with some few amendments added, was done.

Col. R. H. COWAN, Col. Wm. Munford and Capt. S. A. ASHE, were appointed a Committee to revise and transcribe the Constitution, in a book, for signatures by the members.

Gen. B. Ransom, Maj. J. A. Engelhardt and Maj. T. H. McKeay were appointed a Committee to prepare suitable by-laws for the government of the Association, to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on next Thursday evening.

On motion of Mr. Jno. C. James the Association then proceeded to the election of permanent officers for the ensuing year. This resulted as follows:

Col. R. H. COWAN, President.
Col. E. D. HALL, 1st Vice President.
Col. Roger Moore, 2d Vice President.
Adj't Wm. H. Kelley, Secretary.
Capt. John L. Boatwright, Treasurer.
Col. Hall then vacated the Chair and Col. Cowan was formally installed as permanent President when, on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Thursday evening next, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Correspondence of the Journal.
GREENVILLE, PITT, CO., N. C.,
June 8th 1870.

Messrs. Editors:—The recent Medical Convention which a number of us attended from this section in your enterprising city, will linger in fond memory's treasures as long as your pretty ladies are admired, and your true men valued.

report at an adjourned meeting to be held on next Thursday evening.

On motion of Mr. Jno. C. James the Association then proceeded to the election of permanent officers for the ensuing year. This resulted as follows:

Col. R. H. COWAN, President.
Col. E. D. HALL, 1st Vice President.
Col. Roger Moore, 2d Vice President.
Adj't Wm. H. Kelley, Secretary.
Capt. John L. Boatwright, Treasurer.
Col. Hall then vacated the Chair and Col. Cowan was formally installed as permanent President when, on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Thursday evening next, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Correspondence of the Journal.
GREENVILLE, PITT, CO., N. C.,
June 8th 1870.

Messrs. Editors:—The recent Medical Convention which a number of us attended from this section in your enterprising city, will linger in fond memory's treasures as long as your pretty ladies are admired, and your true men valued.

The various notices I have seen in different papers of the State of this large and successful meeting of the professional medical men of North Carolina, do not overstate the importance of the occasion, or the social and professional pleasure enjoyed. Suffice it to say, that we all enjoyed ourselves to the extent of our highest desires, and we can never forget the warm welcome extended, and the generous hospitalities received.

There are several love sick swains in some of those lower counties, as I understand there are higher up in the State, since their return from the Medical Convention in Wilmington, and if the young ladies there do not minister favorably to these captivated hearts, I do not know what is to become of these young Doctors, or their patients.

I have seen commendatory notices of some of the old members of the State Medical Society recently, as well as of its late interesting proceedings.

I have no objections to these compliments, when merited, but I see one left out too often of the younger brethren, and I ask space in your columns to mention his name. I refer to the present able and efficient Secretary of that body, whose labors and gratuitous services in this capacity for several years past, have done much for our profession, and reflect credit upon himself. I refer to that noble hearted man and rising young physician, Thomas F. WOOD, of the lower counties. Just hence, and his professional brethren of the State Medical Society, that the State contains no medical man of brighter promise and better talent, and he has "troops of friends" every where in the profession who love and honor him, not more for his social nature and personal integrity than for his devotion to his science and skill in practice. If the people of your city value and sustain him as he deserves, and as he is appreciated by his professional brethren, who are best qualified to judge of medical merit and qualifications, surely they will do so. The general opinion of the spirited North Carolinian will never feel inclined to leave your city or our State for more inviting fields abroad.

We have been sorely afflicted in this region by continuous rains, as a consequence, very high freshets. The river is within two feet of the high water mark of 1867, and is still rising. The crops on the bottom lands are completely destroyed, and the cotton on the uplands is seriously injured. Nothing flourishes but grass, and that is growing luxuriantly, while plowing is impossible.

Memorial Celebration at Winchester, Va.

The ceremony of decorating the graves of the Confederate dead took place at the Stonevale Cemetery, near Winchester, on Saturday, in the presence of a large assemblage from that city and from all the neighboring counties—Clarke, Jefferson, Shenandoah, Warren, Berkeley and Fauquier. The city of Baltimore was also well represented. The Winchester Times says: "The unknown, and unrecorded but not unremembered dead who sleep in our beautiful cemetery receive special honor at the hands of Southern women. This lot was under the especial charge of the Misses Sherman and Miss Kelly, of Winchester, and Miss Frieland, Miss Hopkins and Miss Wilson, of Baltimore. The shaft, wreathed with evergreens and surmounted by a beautiful cross and anchor, was especially admired.

"The smaller mounds were enclosed by a heavy chain of evergreen, stretched to fourteen crossed four feet high, and the whole lot was covered with flowers strewn by nearly every lady on the ground.

"The lots of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Delaware, Arkansas, and Mississippi were also beautifully decorated.

"The decoration of the remaining States, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas and Louisiana was deferred until Thursday, on account of the wet weather and misunderstanding with regard to the postponement, but the ladies from the country saw that no grave was neglected, and by three o'clock the Stonevale Cemetery resembled a beautiful garden of flowers. The grave of young Cushing, in the Maryland lot, was covered with wreaths and crosses by his father, who has given two sons to the 'lost cause.'"

A touching scene is related by a gentleman as having occurred during the decoration ceremonies yesterday. A little girl entered the cemetery carrying wreaths and beautiful flowers, and having reached the lot where the Confederate dead lay, she proceeded to place a wreath on each grave. A friend of hers approached her saying, "But, Susie, those are the rebels' graves." "Yes, I know it, but my pa was a soldier, and he died in the war, and he is buried down South; I no more hope some little girls there will strew flowers on his grave. I thought I would bring these and put them on the rebels' graves. Maybe some of them have little girls at home, you know."

There was more humanity in the few sentences of this little girl than in all the resolutions and orations of a thousand decorations. Let the visitors to Hollywood Cemetery never fail to scatter flowers over the graves of some Union soldiers, for in so doing the resting-place of this hated foe of the Confederacy will be decorated.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Dispatch.*

Lucky Pastry Cook.

The pastry cook at the Patee House, St. Joseph, Mo., who has fallen heir to fortune, is Charles McLean Grey, and the papers now call him "Mr." Grey. The property is said to be mostly about Parkersburg, Va., and is valued at \$129,000.

From Lumberton.

THE MONGREL CONVENTION

NO ORGANIZATION.

THE DEVIL LOOSE.

GALLOWAY HIS DEPUTY.

HALF-RICE.

JONES A CANDIDATE ANYHOW.

DOCKERY STOCK DECLINING.

FRENCH SICK.

AND ALL HANDS DRUNK.

For the Journal.

LUMBERTON, N. C., June 8, 1870.

Editors Journal: I wrote you by this morning's train a short description of the Radical Convention now going on in our town, and promised if anything of interest turned up to-day to let you hear from me again.

The trains from Wilmington and the west this morning swelled the crowd already gathered here considerably, and in point of numbers the convention may be called a success. The different aspirants slept but little last night, and it is evident that each one thinks that ere the sun sets to-day he will be a Congressman in embryo. Dockery seems very sanguine, Andrew Jones and his treasure John are not idle, and Galloway is slowly but surely looming up, and has already made some masterly strides towards the coveted prize. He bases his claims upon the question of color. Who can tell what a day may bring forth?

The Convention assembled in the Court House to day at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Z. G. A. Graham, of Anson, who nominated Jehu Davis (Andy Jones' treasurer) for temporary chairman. This was too much for the Dockery faction, and here a scene ensued that beggars all description. Rice, a delegate from New Hanover, who seems to be working in Dockery's traces, demanded of the Chairman by what authority he made this nomination. Chairman replied by virtue of his office as Chairman of the Executive Committee of this Congressional District. Rice appealed from the decision of the Chair to the ladies. Just hence, Galloway entered the ring, followed by Price, Mahon, Leary, Sinclair and others—all addressing the Chair at the same time, and each one claiming the floor. Finally Jehu recognized Galloway, and he proceeded in a very deliberate and earnest manner to take the hall of Rice. Rice, who objected to the operation, but Galloway showed fight, and Rice wilted. He told Rice that he had stolen the credentials of two colored delegates from Sampson county, and that if he interrupted him again he would leap him from the month. Sheriff Howell came to the assistance of Rice and defended Galloway if he did not quiet down he would jail him. Galloway defied him, showed fight again, and Howell retreated. Confusion reigned supreme, so much so, that our Parson Sinclair got up and said "I have been in such proceedings—so high was the confusion that a motion was made to adjourn 'till die' without making a nomination, and would have been carried but for the timely interference of some who had not shown themselves on the stage before. It was impossible to do any business, and a motion was carried until 2 o'clock P. M., in order that the night might cool off, was made and adopted.

Convention assembled at 2 o'clock. A motion was made to appoint a committee of five on credentials, when ensued another long discussion between Sinclair, Leary, Mahon and others. It was evident that the adjournment was too short for the hands, and the same confusion which had ruled the Convention before dinner showed itself again. George Price took a hand, but had not proceeded far before John Long, of Richmond county, hurled a bomb at him in the way of a question, which he wanted decided by the Chair, to wit: if George Price, a deserter from the United States navy, was to be recognized as a delegate to this Convention? This rather stunned Price, but he was brought to by the decision of the Chair, who ruled Long out of order.

Nothing was done in the evening session but the appointment of a Committee on Credentials and an investigation of the credentials of delegates from contested counties.

Convention adjourned until 1 o'clock this morning. One day has passed and they have not even effected a permanent organization. It is probable that they may do it to-day; if so, I suppose the Convention will adjourn to-night. Andrew Jones keeps aloof from it, and says if Dockery is nominated he is not concerned. It is a pity that the ruling spirit in the Convention, and so far stands a good chance for the nomination. Yours,

LEE DEE.

For the Journal.

LUMBERTON, N. C., June 9th, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The Radical Convention entered the arena "calm and serene," and although they wrangled it was somewhat more respectable. They spent the entire morning in settling rules of order. In the afternoon a permanent organization was effected, and Thornton, of Fayetteville, vice-president, was conducted to the chair as permanent President, and Registrar C. Walden and Arnold Secretaries. "Old Sin" got the floor, and offered a long string of ten resolutions, with a preliminary number of whereases, declaring the lives and property of Republicans to be in danger from a certain secret organization, &c., and endorsing Grant, Holden and the other leaders. The parson soon attained the temperature of red heat, and let off a volume of steam, certainly to his own relief and to the satisfaction of his auditors, especially from New Hanover.

The agleman, Daneau, acted his part well, bringing in the "bullies" and "goods," and was ably seconded by the delegates distributed all over the room. It is supposed the parson was fixing a pill which he thought Dockery couldn't swallow.

Galloway made a rousing harangue, anti-Dockery, and finally the resolution was adopted, after an ineffectual attempt by Galloway to compliment Dewees, Jones, Heaton and Shober in the same resolution, he voting against his own motion.

Foster, from Bladen, thereupon nominated Dockery, and the same hub-bub ensued as on the first day. Galloway and Price threatened to leave the Convention, and after a short conference, withdrew, amidst cheers and groans, and multitudinous noises, of which the lads only are capable, carrying Robeson and Richmond counties with them. The remnant of the Convention then adjourned, and the nominated Dockery unanimously, and adjourned sine die.

The disruption of the party here seems to have been a foregone conclusion, and threats are made of another convention and other Radical nominations; but these are easily headed by office, as evidenced in the Price-Eagles difficulty.

Dockery spoke at night at the Court House, and was confronted by Jehu Davis, who proposed some stunning interrogatory to him (D's) course in Congress. He thought the Radical cause short of the standard of Radical perfection, but was cool and collected. During the speaking there were one or two pistol shots on the street, evidently intended to draw away the audience from the Court House, which effected.

The drunken rabble in the streets, singing, yelling, cursing and fighting, was far more disgraceful than on the first day, and we congratulate our usually quiet community on being rid of them. This sketch gives no adequate conception of the doings of these two days. One who has not witnessed similar scenes can form no idea; but no honest citizen of this place can regret being relieved of their pestiferous presence.

UD.

We forgot to say that Andrew, surnamed Jones, was here, but in spite of a big pocket crammed with greenbacks, which he spent so easily and carelessly, he was in no way mentioned for nomination, and denies being a candidate.

Where? Where shall be the way worn wanderer's Last long home and restful abode? In the South and under palm trees? Under Indians by the Rime?

Shall I in a desert somewhere Be entombed by some strange hand? Or beside the mourning sycamores Slumber, buried in the sand?

Shall I, there as here, alone be Shrouded by the gloom of night? And the stars for death lamps over me Shall be long throughout the night?

MINISTERIAL STUDY.

Let Christian ministers study; give them to read widely and deeply, and we shall have an educated ministry, able to cope with the evils of the age. On the other hand, keep your minister always on his feet—bid him give to social visiting the time which belongs to his study—set a price on him by saying, fill the pews or leave your post, and you take the surest way of training a class of men narrow, in their range of thought, weak in their grasp of truth, uncertain and dreamy in their doctrinal utterances, frothy and sensational in their pulpit performances. We need strong men, studious men, scholarly men, as well as pious men.—*Freshington.*

PERSONALITIES IN PRAYER.

When Rev. Edward Harper, an Irish Wesleyan, was stationed in Dromore, there was a certain estate of the Established Church in that town, who were opposed to Methodism, and did what could to prevent nominal Episcopians from attending the Wesleyan Chapel. His name was Richard Agar. One Sunday evening Mr. Agar attended the Wesleyan service, and some of his professed flock were in the chapel. Mr. Harper saw him and knew his object. During prayer Mr. H. offered up the following petition: "O Lord, save thy Church from the devil, the Pope, and Richard Agar!" It is not necessary to say that Mr. Agar did not remain for this sermon.

MISSION FORTALESS.

The population connected with the Protestant missions in Africa was estimated, in 1869, at \$3,000. It has for many years been increased at a much more rapid rate than the Roman Catholic mission population, and as the whole of Madagascar is likely to be soon gained over, it will shortly number as many millions as it has now tens of thousands; and as the Roman Catholicism has no similar prospect in any African country, it will soon outnumber the Roman Catholic population in Asia. In Asia the Protestant population is now about 715,000; but there also an addition of millions of times is confidently expected. All signs of the times indicate that a great harvest is in store for the labors of the Protestant missionaries.

"NOTHING SECTARIAN."

This has now become quite a popular hobby, both in high and low places, in our pulpits, colleges, and social circles. What may be the true import of the term, in its application to our time and circumstances, it is perhaps hard to tell. But, be this as it may, one thing is evident: it has come to mean a popular use equivalent to "no controversy," especially in our pulpits; or, in other words, "Don't say anything contrary to the views or teachings of others." This I regard as both unreasonable and unsatisfactory. Let it be unreasonable to contend that the Christian doctrines should be thus honored and settled in this day of superior light and liberty. 23. It is unsatisfactory. This must at once appear evident to every Bible reader; hence we find patriarchs, prophets, Christ, and all the apostles, warning against such errors. And there are no intimations in the Bible that we should cease to proclaim and defend any portion of Divine truth, because its utterance would come in conflict with surrounding errors. Instead of this, the Bible tells us, if any man speaketh or teacheth the words of God, let him speak as he becometh the oracles of God." This not only implies agreement with these oracles, but comprehends "the whole counsel of God."—*Chr. Western Christian Advocate.*

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

Dr. Hanna, in his "Life of Christ," speaks as follows of the institution of the Lord's supper: "That who would ever have risked his reputation by instituting a memorial feast by the ages that were to come, by exhibiting such an eager and premature desire to preserve and perpetuate the remembrance of his name, his character, his deeds? They have left it to others after him to do as they pleased of doing so; neither vainly enough nor bold enough, nor foolish enough to be themselves the framers of these means. But who is this, who, ere he dies, by his own act and deed, sets up the memorable institution by which his death is to be shown forth? Surely he must be one who knows and feels that he has claims to be remembered, such as none other have had? Does not Jesus Christ, in the very act of instituting in his own life-time this memorial rite, step at once above the level of ordinary humanity, and assert for himself a position toward mankind utterly and absolutely unique.

THE MOST ALARMING SIN.

If I were called to point out the most alarming sin to-day, those which are most deceitful in their influence and most soul-destroying in their ultimate effects—I would not mention drunkenness, with all its fearful havoc, nor gambling, with its crazed victims, nor horriosity, with its hellish orgies; but I would point to the sin of part of them, and the love of display on the part of women. While open vice sends its thousands, these fashionable and favored indulgences sends their ten thousands to perdition. They tear the conscience, incur the soul with an impene-trable shell of worldliness, debauch the affections from every high and heavenly object, and make of woman the worshipper of self. While doing all this the poor victim is allowed by public opinion to think himself or herself a Christian, while the drunkard, the gambler or the prostitute is not deceived by such a thought for a moment.—*Dr. Crosby.*